

AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
SECRET SERVICES
OF

Monsieur de Vernay,

TH

French Minister at Ratisbonne,

and the Key, as they pass'd

LETTER, with the Cypher

Key taken from the Original,

Printed in French at Ratisbonne.

TOGETHER WITH

The Speech and Memorial of the Imperial
Minister *Zorowski*, deliver'd to the King of
Poland.

To which is added

MERCURIUS PANEGYRICVS.
ne 12

*Galli, ubi solitudinem fecerunt, H. Csm ap-
pellant. Tacitus.*

A RATISBONNE

M DC LXXXIII.

A LETTER from Monsieur S. L. a *Polish* Lord, to Monsieur the Marquis C. L. In which are manifestly discovered the Practices and secret Intention of the *French* in the *Turks* and *Hungarian* Rebels. With some Letters and Remarks upon this Subject.

S I R,

YOU have given me sufficient assurances of the continuance of your Friendship, in the Letter I now received from you, and by the earnest desire you express of being informed by me of what our Sentiments

are in *Poland*, concerning the present Troubles in *Hungary*. The common report, you say, accuses the French of having raised the War with the *Turk*; and making use of *Poland* to set its Engines at work, and put in execution its pernicious Design. If you are of the same Opinion with *Poland*, I shall tell you, with my accustomed freedom, that you are wholly wrong them; For it is true that my Country-men, for some years past have suffered themselves to be over-reacht by the *French*, and that by treating with them too ingenuously, they have insensibly been drawn in to bear a part with them in their evil Practices; and among others, in favouring the Malecontents in *Hungary*. They acknowledge at present, though perhaps too late, their Errour, and begin to fear lest they have purchased to themselves Enemies, who

after

after they have filled their own
 Country with Desolation, their
 Ambition and Barbarity may make
 them turn their Arms against *Pol-
 land*. Sir, we love our selves, and
 our Friendship cannot consist with
 those Peoples Maxims. Their Poli-
 tiques appear to us so much the
 more criminal, because there is no
 revenge, *col. 15* at which obliges
 us to give our Enemies with our
 Arms in our Hands, and openly;
 not any so base, as that which makes
 us the wicked Devises, and execra-
 ble Treasons as the Instruments of
 their Ruine. I have a great esteem
 for the *Sarmatians*, because they
 had this good Quality, that they
 never suffered their suspicions to
 prevail against any Mans credit,
 and that they chose always rather
 to judge of others according to their
 own Inclinations, than upon bare
 conjectures think them capable of
 Malice. And I beg of you, Sir, to

afford me the same Justice, at such time as at the Diet of *Ratisbonne* you unravel *Penelopes* weaving and condemn my Countymen wicked Politicks. I grant you, that the *Hungarians*, that by their caballing and seditiousness have been banished the Country, have found in *Poland* both refuge and Friends to protect them. I easily acknowledge, that all the Evils you complain of its rise from an abuse of the Liberty that we have in *Germany*. You may also reckon up so many Factions and Parties, whether in Peace or War, as there are little Kings, that in these last Ages have raised themselves to the Royal Authority, and established their Throne in the middle of *Germany*. Now after this, you ought not to be surprized to see that our Governours have granted the Favour of Hospitality to those that complained that their

Liberty

Liberty was taken from them in their Country, and that all Laws were violated to oppress them in the highest degree; since humanity it self, and the rights of Neighbourhood could not let them refuse to admit them, till such time as they were reconciled to the Emperour or Sovereign Master. It may be said, that the French protected them, thinking there was some merit in protecting the Miserable oppressed. I am also of Opinion, that the *Polanders* were persuaded to suffer among themselves those that came from *Hungary* banished their Country, and deprived of their Goods, upon thoughts of preserving them to the Empire and Christianity; and to the end that their Despair might not oblige them to have recourse to the *Turk*, to obtain his Protection. If it was the French Design in these last Wars of *Germany*

to draw more business upon the Emperour, and divide his Forces; it ought to be remembred that we are not to mix in any Enemy either craft, or violence. However, I condemn that way of proceeding, which occasioned them to bear an Enemies Heart in time of Peace; and have a Heart at their foot menting the trouble with their Forces and Count. This Management breaks the most sacred bonds of Friendship and Peace. So have I always, and many others with me, thought it very ill that Frenchmen should go out of our Country, as it were out of the *Trojan Horse*, to go as Spies into *Hungary* and *Transylvania*, for to raise Troubles, and encourage the discontented so much the more by giving them Money and Arms. All Europe knows *Bohancy*, the Head of the Rebels of *Transylvania*, with some French

French of the same Leven, famous
 for their Crimes committed in *Hun-*
gary, run up and down to raise
 Seditions, and join themselves to
 the Rebels. However, the unvio-
 lable observance due to so solemn
 a Treaty of Peace, made me doubt,
 whether *France* did Authorise this
 Conduct; which should no longer
 be put upon the most
 Christian King, when I reflected,
 it has alwayes been fatal to Sove-
 reigns, by many Examples, to re-
 duce Subjects to Revolt, or to main-
 tain or protect them when they
 have rose against their Lawful
 Prince. Besides, I was never so bold
 or rash as to cry down the Glory of
 Kings and Sovereigns; and I can
 say, that if Fortune had been an-
 swerable to my Government, hav-
 ing never offended any Body in my
 life, I should be very happy. The
 most Christian King, by the fortu-
 nate Success of his Arms, the great-
 ness

ness of his Exploits and Victories, has raised his Glory to so high a Pitch, that he ought only to use it with moderation, and it is needless for him to use unworthy artifices for to make himself more Glorious. Souls truly Royal and Magnanimous, have always despis'd the Conquests they could more easily obtain by Cunning than by the use of Arms. And it was through the unworthiness of a great Heart, that *Alexander* the Great sharply rebuked his Favourite *Parmenio*, who would have put him upon a crafty Design, saying to him, That it was fit only for Robbers to have recourse to Treachery, as their only means to compass their Thefts. Nevertheless, because the Ministers of Princes are People more zealous in their Employments than they should be, and hold that they may lawfully commit all sorts of Injustice for their Sovereign's interest,

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provided at the same time they do their business; I thought it might possibly be the same in *France*. The better to assure my self in this belief, I would be informed by those Gentlemen, that keep the Bank here of the *French* money (for we never want some *Polanders*, who had rather live under the *French* *St. Louis* than be satisfied with the *Polish* of *Poland*) what great concerns the *French* had with the Duke of *Transylvania*, *Apafius*, so much constrained to the *Turks* Party, what were the Designs and Intentions, and to what end was so much coming and going of *Akikia*, *Du Vernay Boucauld*, and all the other Expresses?

At last, I found they gave no other Reason, but that the *French* were at present in Possession, and going through all Countrys, that they found every where Friends and Allies; and that they were at
last

last arrived at the time of fulfilling the desire they had long had of seeing themselves Masters of all the World. This is it these *French* Prophets boast of, founding their hopes and pretensions upon this ground, that there is no other way of opposing the House of *Austria*, which aspires to the entire Monarchy of all *Europe*, the *French* King's entering into a League with the *Turk*, and there making an Alliance, and joyning their Forces by vertue of a Treaty, confirmed with an Oath taken upon the Holy *Evangelists*; but this you may learn better from the Original; as if it could ever be justifiable to revenge one injury with another wrong done to all Christendome, and the Destruction of our Holy Mother the Church.

Having asked these *French*-men, what Prince of the House of *Austria* it was that disturbed *France* for this

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Universal Monarchy, they knew not which to name; this makes me believe, that those who judge of the present by what is past, will without doubt say that the French & Turks have long ago agreed, and that the French Ambassador at *Constantinople* has no greater business with the *Ottoman* Port, than to instruct him in the art of the *Emperors* Negotiations in *Hungary*, as a Famous *Venetian* said before me, and that the secret intention of the French, is to draw the War into those Provinces of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, that remain as yet undivided; to extend, when they shall think fit, their Dominions on the other side, through the Ruin of Nations, and Destruction of Christians.

However, the French party every where exclaim, and ask, what advantage can the loss of *Hungary* produce to *LEWIS THE GREAT*? They say on the contrary, the

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King endeavours to preserve it in its obedience to the Emperour, and that his Majesty has given sufficient Testimony of it to the chiefest Princes in *Europe*; when *Luxemburg*, being attacked on all sides, and ready to Surrender, he left the Conquest of that important Town, to which he has a just Claim, as soon as he knew that they were informed at *Vienno*, by an extraordinary Courrier, that the Turk was bringing all his Forces against the Empire, and had ordered his Army to March towards *Belgrade*, with a Design to Invade in this War all *Hungary*, and the Neighbouring Provinces to *Austria*. That the most Christian King had given a signal demonstration of his Piety, in not hindring, as very advantagiously he could, the Emperour, and the rest whom the same misfortune threatned, from turning all their force

force upon the Enemy, and in withdrawing his Troops that were in *Flanders* and upon the *Rhine*. We all admired, and highly extolled a Conduct so Glorious, so Pious, and so worthy a great Monarch, that would at so high a Rate purchase the Peace and quiet of Christendom, and without doubt the *Five* that had come all *that* received sincere Praises, if the thing had really been, or but always appeared the same they represented it to us, but, praised be God, the Truth did not always lye hid under the specious pretences with which it was covered.

I pass by all examples of past ages, and only say, that after their actions in these latter times, there is no more doubt to be made of their sinister dealings. And to be fully satisfied in this point, it is only necessary to hear those that are

best instructed in the causes of the
 this rumour which I spread a-
 broad. They say, that all their mo-
 exactness in discovering of News
 has not been able to inform them
 that any accident had happened
 which should give occasion to the
Turk to make War either in *Asia*, in
 or *Greece*, *Thrace*, or any of his
 remote Provinces; ~~but~~ to-
 less at the same time they have
 seen in several Letters of the *Fren*
 Emissaries, which were dispersed in
Constantinople, *Transylvania* and
Hungary; how that last year, on
 the 30th of *December*, the War
 was resolved upon and sworn to
 against the Emperour, in the Pa-
 lace of *Constantinople*, and in the
 Holy Council, which the *Turks*
 call *Divan*, in which the Muphti,
 High Priest of the *Mahometan* Re-
 ligion presided. Which sufficiently
 lays open the Authors and Procu-
 rers of this War; and clearly
 shews

of shews us that the *French* were not
 ashamed, as if it had been a fa-
 mous action in them, to take ad-
 vice in the *Divan*, and applaud
 the success of the Negotiations, as
 they did in their Letters writ back-
 wards and forwards to the Rebels,
 in which they congratulated with
 them for having won the *Turk*
 to succour them. They promise
 each other in their Letters all the
 advantages they can expect, which
 aim at no less than to have the
 Emperour driven out of his best
 Estates, and the *Turk* advance into
Christendom, bestowing Crowns on
 the one side, and rewards on the o-
 ther, according as every one shall
 have laboured with him for the
 freeing of *Hungary*.

I lay not the stress of this upon
 any false rumour that has run
 among the People; I have assu-
 red and convincing testimonies of
 it; and the Persons from whom I

take it, deserve we should make
a point of Conscience faithfully to
believe them.

Sir, if you suspended as yet your
judgement upon the *French*, on
account of what I have told you,
and if you should as yet persist in
your belief that the *Polanders*
have had a hand in all this with
the *French*; I would desire you
to examine with that justice, which
in you is usual, whether what I
have related unto you is not suffi-
cient to raise all your suspicions.

There is no body but knows that
in last years assembly, our illustri-
ous *Hungarians* loudly proclaimed
that such of their Country-men, as
have been forced to retire to other
Places, lived only upon such sup-
plies of Mony, as they received
from the *French*: that they would
not make their Peace with the Em-
peror, whose Clemency extended
but just so far as to offer it, and
that

that they were resolved to prosecute their enterprize, upon assurance of the Promises that were made them. So afterwards *Akakkia* renewed and confirmed more powerfully than ever the League and Alliance with the Malecontents of *Transilvania*. We also saw the French Emissaries without any shame of violating the Law of Nations, and in Countries of the solemn Treaty of Peace; though they had been manifestly discovered in a secret Conspiracy, run on afterwards more then ever, with an unparalleled Impudence, as if all things had been lawful to them.

You that know me, may well imagine what a trouble it was to me, to see that *Poland*, my Country, should be the Theatre where all these Villanies were acted, and not one *Polander* to be found who might undeceive the World.

Yet the Emperor, with his ordinary Mercy, suffered the Malecontents of *Hungary* to pass the next Water with as much quiet and security as they would desire, to the end to draw them by this affectionate conduct to lay down Arms, return to their Duty, and live peaceably in their Country under obedience; and I think that they would then for ever have left their Rebellion, if the Artifices of the French had permitted them to take good counsel.

We have been inform'd, how 100000 Florins were ordered at *Paris* to foment the Discontent of the Rebels in *Hungary*, and quicken the *Turks* the more; How this Sum was delivered at *Dantzick*, the Metropolis of Royal *Prussia*, and put into the Hands of a Banker, whose Name is *Fromontius*, who afterwards delivered it to the French Emisseries, at several payments,
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the better to hide the business. Moreover, we knew, how the *Sieur du Vernay Boucauld*, Count *Teckely's* real Spy, caused to be delivered into the hands of the *Sieur Valentin Nemessan*, 11300 *Ducats*, to oblige the Malecontents to take Arms again, and attack the Cittadel of *Zatmar*, after ^{the} French fashion, with gilt Arrows, I mean, to endeavour to gain the Garison, or Citizens, with money.

You knew, Sir, that in *Poland*, we highly disapproved of this Conduct, which was not totally unknown. The Principal Officers of our Court, before the whole Court, represented to the most Christian King's Ambassadour, that we would no longer allow of such things. We told them, that by order of the whole Senate, we forbid the French to act, as we understood they lately had done, upon pain of our King's displeasure. *Monsieur de Vi-*
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try endeavoured to excuse himself, he produced his Book, assuring us, that we should not find in all his Accounts that the Malecontents in Hungary had touched the money we spoke of, and which was all delivered by his Order. Thus it is that Deceit and Craft hide the Truth under false pretences.

Notwithstanding you must know, that the French Money went into Hungary, and men have been employed on purpose to stop it; and even the very Women have not been ignorant of the Wiles and Practises of the French.

The Princess *Radrivilliana*, Widow to the Prince of that name, expressly forbid the suffering any French to pass through her Country of *Sacolia*, bordering upon *Transylvania*, fearing lest they should, as in other places, corrupt the People with money. Nevertheless the French, whether it was that they

they would venture all, or whether they thought they were sufficiently disguised not to be known, took their Journey, through this Princess's hereditary Country, and one that was taken was carried to her Castle, whom she imprisoned, loaded with Irons, and afterwards caused to be severely punished. The Marquess *De Vitri*, as well as all the Court, saw this man run backwards and forwards, being obliged to take another way. This generous Princess's Example may convince the World that there were those in *Poland*, who condemned the abominable practices of the French.

All the World would have thought, that after this the *Sieur du Vernay* and all his under Spies would have grown circumspect by the punishment of their Companion, or that at least they would have learnt to conceal themselves better.

But

But on the contrary, they made appear by their new behaviour that when once a man has gone beyond the bounds of Honour he is fit for any thing. These Gentlemen, the Masters of Perfidiousness, perceived, that they had no fairer a convenience for to entertain a commerce with the French Ambassiadour at *Constantinople*, the Turks, and Malecontents in *Hungary*, than that which they found on the borders of *Poland*. They always had correspondence, and had as often as they could private interviews with the Sieurs *Valentin Nemessan*, *Peter Jagel*, and other particular Friends and Allies of *Teckely*. They moreover endeavoured to have still more and more frequent Conferences in *Transilvania*, sending first one and then another to *Paris*, with the necessary Instructions of all their Proceedings.

So the Emperour's Ambassa-
dour at this Court, who had no-
tice of all, desired our most Se-
rene King of *Poland*, that his Ma-
jesty would be pleased to give
order, that no French-man, not
being an Ambassadour, or bearing
some other Employment, should
be allowed to stay in his Domini-
ons. He added to his Entreaty
the humble Remonstrance, that
the ancient Treaties so often re-
newed between the Empire and
Poland, required it for the publick
Peace, neither did he omit what
he had understood concerning the
Behaviour of the French in *Hun-
gary* and *Constantinople*. This oc-
casioned that the most Christian
King's Embassador was advertized
by his Majesty of *Poland*, to or-
der *Akakis* and *Du Vernay* to with-
draw. At the same time he re-
ceived a severe Animadversion
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about those Peoples Behaviour. The Senate told him, that we were no longer upon terms of conning, since y^e had been informed, that the French more and more stirred up the Troubles of *Hungary*, to drag on a War with the *Turk*; that we knew from good hands what Money they had given for it, what Cabals they had had, and the *Sieur Du Vernay* kept every day. We declared that Man was a Spy, and a turbulent Person, who had no other business to detain him about *Leopol*, but only to treat with the *Turks* and Malecontents, about the means and entering into a League together, for to draw the War into *Hungary*; that therefore we earnestly desired he would cause him to retire. The Ambassador answered, that he would not do what we demanded; he loudly declared, that

that Monsieur *Du Vernay* was sent with him into *Poland*, to manage the Affairs of the most Christian King their Master. He presumed very confidently to deny, that neither the *Sieur Du Vernay*, nor he, had any commerce with the *Hungarians*, or *Turks*; on the contrary, he said, that the French King, in leaving *Luxemburg*, had sufficiently testified how earnestly he desired the Peace of Christendom, much less to give an occasion of suspecting the French of any sinister Design. He promised however, to take away, as he said, all Suspicions, that the *Sieur Du Vernay* should go to *Varovia*, and that there he should execute his most Christian Majesties commands. However, the *Sieur Du Vernay*, upon the news of all these Accusations, had retired to a Convent of Schismatick Monks of the

Order of *St. Basil*. And this did not put an end to these Practices, so unworthy the name of Christianity.

Some time after, the Emperours Ambassadors, discovered that new sums of Money were come to *Dantzick* for the French. This and many other things which he understood at the same time, obliged him to renew his Prayers to his Majesty of *Poland*. He had Audience in the Presence of the Marquess *De Vitry*, the French Ambassador, and before the whole Senate. He spoke a long time, and all his Speech consisted of Complaints against the *Sieur Du Vernay*. He said, he had only changed the Place, and not his way of Proceeding, and still daily continued his Crafts in *Poland*. He produced a Paper he had received by the last Post; by which he was given

ven to understand, that the remainder of the Money the French had engaged for to the Rebels, by the agreement made between them of one hundred thousand Florins, was lately delivered at *Dantzick*. He ended, beseeching his Majesty of *Poland*, to be pleased now at last to purge his Dominions of those dangerous and seditious Men, who by all means fomented the Troubles of *Hungary*. He said, the Miseries of *Hungary* would reach *Poland*, since the Toleration they had, tended to the Violation of the Treaty of Peace, till now always inviolably observed. He protested, if we gave not satisfaction to his demands, he should be obliged to publish in all Princes Courts, and would make known to all *Europe*, that the *French*, by their abominable Methods

and Praſtiſes, are the Authors of the Troubles of *Hungary* and *Transylvania*, and cauſe of the *Turkiſh* War. That they have ſacrificed to their hatred, and envy againſt the Houſe of *Austria*, the beſt purchaſed Provinces of the Empire, in which they have exerciſed their Treacheries and Treasons. That they have done all this to make good their ground in the Provinces they have torn from the Empire, and which they cannot retain by any other lawful right. In a word, that their aim in all theſe Proceedings is only to renew the Treaty of Peace, upon pretence that we have broke it, to the end they may the better retain their **Uſurpations**, and have an occaſion of ſeizing what is left of the Empire.

This Speech was convincing, and we could do no leſs than to preſs

press anew the *French* Embassadour to oblige the *Sieur de Vernay* to depart *Poland*: We told him from the King and Senate, that we would no longer be satisfied with the vain pretences he alledged to detain him. Then Monsieur the Marquis de *Utry* declared, (which he durst not do the last time) that Monsieur *Du Vernay Boucauld*, was joint Embassadour with him from the *French* King. He came thus far to save him by the quality of Embassadour, sheltering him under the Law of Nations.

This Declaration stopt our *Polander's* mouths; they thought no more of demanding the departure of him that was the real Author of the Rebellion of *Hungary*; and they spoke not the least word to put a stop to his licentiousness by a just advice: On

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the contrary, they promised the Embassadour, that the *Sieur Du Vernay*, his pretended Companion, should have all liberty to act for his Master.

This soft and complying behaviour of the *Polanders* cannot be better excused, than by saying, that without doubt they remembered upon this occasion, that the *French* of late years, make no greater complaint, than when their Embassadours or Agents, that have liberty in all Countries, are touched, though never so slightly.

(These are the words of *Charles Pascal*, a *French-man*, in his Treatise he made of Embassies.) “And they do like the Wolves, who draw the Sheep far from the Shepherd, that they may afterwards devour them. In fine, it is upon these frivolous accusations,

ons, that the *French*, to have some pretence for making War, have at other times so loudly complained, and not long since, against *Germany*, saying, They observed not the law of Nations, and broke the most sacred bonds of Humanity, and the Peace towards their Embassadors. Yet at the same time, they passed by and endured, without one word speaking, the horrid injuries and most barbarous usage their Embassadors received at the *Ottoman* Port.

I must needs tell you here, Sir, that if you wonder that we suffer the *French* Emissaries in *Poland*, under the pretended quality of an Embassadour; we have much more reason to admire in *Poland* that the *French* are received in the principal Courts in *Germany* with great kindness and satisfacti-

on, notwithstanding there is so much reason to mistrust their intentions.

This makes me think, dear Sir, that even at this day we might see the observance of the Laws, the love of your Country, the love and respect due to the Emperour, in which you were so exact the last age, subsist amongst you, if the French had not been the first in changing this good order, by conjuring with the *Turks*. Then, 'tis true, a Law made in a Diet was published in *Germany*; by which all sort of commerce with the *Turks*, and the *French*, their Confederates, was forbidden through the whole Empire; to hinder the sprouting of the seeds of Division and Rebellion, which that perfidious Nation casts wherever it is admitted. Since no *French* Embassadour was admitted

ted in any one Court in *Germany*, so little did they trust the *French*; and scarce would the Princes of the Empire receive Letters from that Country. Now things are much changed, and we may well cry when we see the present miseries of *Germany*, *O tempora! O mores!*

Yet all the World has not the same opinion of the French. But to convince you, I will give you an example so much the more to be imitated, because it would be extremely advantageous to *Germany*, if the same were done there. It happened in *Poland*, The Castellan of *Primislau*, perceiving that neither his Majesty of *Poland*, nor the Senate expelled the French Spies, and moreover that their designs always succeeded better and better, and that they were going to destroy, by the
Turkish

Turkish War they were drawing on, a million of innocent Christians, refused to permit the *Sieur du Vernay* to enter his Village of *Nimirovia*, and assembled a number of men to oblige him to pass another way; so much did he fear this man, of whom he had heard so many things.

There wanted not for great complaints. The *Marquis de Vitry* was highly incensed, and sought all ways of revenge. And as he is the Most Christian King's Embassadour, went directly to Court, to lay before his Majesty of *Poland*, after his own fashion, the affront and indignity, offered contrary to the Law of Nations, to his Companion, the *Sieur du Vernay*; and was so bold as to demand that the Castellan should be imprisoned for satisfaction. The King could not endure this confidence,

dence, and told him very harshly, That it was to no purpose to couch the *Sieur du Vernay* under the quality of Ambassadour, that the Tragedies he acted under the vain pretence of an Embassy were well known; that all the devices of the French, and their contracts with the Turk were discovered; that the places where *Akakia* and *du Vernay* had Conferences were named; their resolutions and designs known; that we could exactly tell how much Money was sent from *France* to *Hungary*; and how they had used violence, deceit, and wicked practices against the Emperour, to the misfortune of Christendom.

The Ambassadour would have cleared himself of those things, with which, he said, we wrongfully charged his Nation. He thought there was no body could

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convict the French of their actions in this Country. But the King, who grew hot, would not hear him. He only told him, he would lay 10000 Pistols with him, that we would prove undeniably all that he had said.

I tell you nothing here, Sir, but what I have seen and heard, and if you had been present, you would have thought with me, you had heard Cicero speak in the Roman Senate, instead of the King of Poland, *How long, Catiline, will you abuse our patience? How long shall your fury sport at us? to what end will your impudence come? are you ignorant that all your Designs are known to us? don't you perceive that all my Citizens are convinced of the Conspiracy you carry on with the Malecontents of Hungary and the Turks?*

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The Marquess *de Vitry* pressed no farther for the liberty of the French Agents. He did not, like *Catiline*, pray we should not entertain those thoughts of him and his, which no Body believ'd; that when *Hungary* were lost, we should have need of the French. He looked like one astonished at this blow. He stood amazed, and his silence sufficiently confirmed the thing: All the other French that were present, in a consternation, fixed their Eyes upon the ground, and lifted them not up but to look upon each other, as it were accusing themselves. So certain it is, that the inward sting of Conscience, and the secret power of Truth, dashes the most fierce and confident, and by reducing the guilty to a shameful silence, forces them to make some sort of confession of their Crimes.

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Sir,

Sir, Here you have a very acceptable History to tell such of your Countrymen as can well praise all the French actions, whether good or bad. Next, you may ask them, whether they expect a good Peace with the French, because they so highly extoll the advantages and pleasures of Peace.

If the Ghost of the Emperour *Tiberius* should come from Hell, and appear in your assembly of the States of the Empire, how justly would he blame you, and say, *O men, born to slavery! will your softness extend so far as not to believe, but that we only imagine what is done openly in sight of the whole world, which we see, and even feel.* This I say, because I know there are some amongst you, that sufficiently mistrust the French, to know what they are to think of them, whether they suspect

suspect them for not observing the Peace, or for entring into a League with the *Turks*.

But I also believe, which is much better, that there are many *Germans*, who will talk boldly of taking away the snares that are laid for them, and endeavouring to defend the Liberty of their Country. I still remember what I saw in *Germany* when I travelled in it. At least I doubt not, but that if you would Unite your selves to re-establish the glory of *Germany*, and retain the valour of your Ancestors, you might live at home like Kings, and laugh at those who have made themselves slaves to *France*.

But what side must be taken in so great a diversity of Opinions, and among so many occasions of fear on both sides. My opinion is little to the purpose, but if you

will believe me, you would judge, that you have most reason to fear what threatens you from the East; than from any other place. For what can you expect from a War with the *Turks* but the total ruin of your Goods, and utter destruction of your Countrey. There is an end of your Liberty, your Religion, your Life, and all you can lose in this World.

So that since you have still time to consider what you are to do, imagine sometimes your Churches, your Houses, your Wives, your Children and your Country, coming to you and conjuring by all they have deserved from you, that you will not leave them as a prey to your common Enemies, and to prevent the Miseries of a cruel slavery that threatens their Liberty.

If you will say that *Hercules* himself wont encounter two; that therefore you must treat with the French at any rate. You may still think, if you please, that the Kingdom of *Hungary* is of far greater value and consequence, as being the bulwark of Christendom, than the City of *Strasburg*. That at present you must behave your self like a prudent Pilot in a Storm, who choses rather to cast his Merchandise into the Sea, than venture losing all, by endeavouring to preserve all. But I must also tell you, that you have reason to fear, lest under those beautiful Leaves, a Snake lyes hid. You must believe the French have stirred up the *Turks*. And these shall no sooner have entred *Austria*, besieged *Vienna*, as without doubt they will besiege it, destroyed all the Country round it; and finally

reduced *Germany* to the last Extremities ; but the French, invited by your Prayers, will voluntarily come offer you their Service. But instead of Water to quench the Fire, they will bring Oyl to make it the fiercer.

Sir, I shall not say many other things that I think about this matter. I only add, that methinks I see a History, almost the same with that we read of a Roman Emperor, who had a Fancy to set on fire the four corners of *Rome* for the Pleasure, as he said, of seeing a Fire equal to that of *Troy* ; and thereby to have an occasion of doing good to the miserable Citizens, who would come to complain of their Miseries and Misfortunes. Perhaps *Nero*, in this cruel Scene, desired nothing but the Glory of building a new City, and calling it by his own Name.

If

If you believe me, endeavour above all things to take away the Snares that are laid for you. The French King, as all other Christian Princes, is obliged to defend you against the *Turks*; and you will have so little trouble in obtaining of it, that he has already agreed upon it with your Enemy. But what will be the event? You will infallibly come to complain of one another, because some will be contented, and others dissatisfied; Whilst you are taken up in these Disputes, the French will do their Work, and at last you will find your selves under their Dominion, cast down, conquered and made Slaves without daring to say so.

Do not then stay to dispute Rights and Interests, till the time when the noise of Arms and the fury of War will hinder you from
hearing

hearing the Law. Be the *Horatii*, and not the *Curatii* of your Country. In fine, remember that the members separated from the Head languish away like Carcasses. Be faithful to your Sovereign, the Emperour, your lawful Prince: He has ascended the Throne by a right owned by all the World; he has always upheld himself with Glory; you are used to obey him, and he always applied himself to your preservation. You ought to pay him all sorts of respect, if you expect in him a Protector and Father, and if you fear drawing the wrath of Heaven on your heads. What light would the Planets have if they darkned the Sun? If you prefer the Moon hid under the *Flower-de-Luces* before the Sun at which your *Eagle* looks; if you had rather be slaves to the *French* King, than obey the Empe.

Emperour, all things will happen worse and worse to you; and you will draw all the Cruelty of the Barbarians on you, & a punishment of your Perjury and breach of Faith.

You are not ignorant of the reproach that we cast upon you, viz. that the *Germans* are the only people that desire to be subject to a Foreign Government, and have no love for their Country. That reproach cannot justly be retorted upon us; and *Germany* shall ever find in the *Polanders* all sort of friendship and service. We foresee the dangers that threaten us, and seeing of it, our Forefathers example, our promised Faith, and our natural inclination, stir us up powerfully to the defence of our Countrey.

Sir, I know, that to make you sensible of all that my Friendship and sincerity has made me say, I need

need only represent it to you. It only remains that I desire you to tell me your Opinion with the same freedom, that I may be delivered from the disquietness the sight of the present Evils, and the fear of those that threaten us, has put me into. It is time you should read the pieces I send you. Farewel.

Given at my Castle
Septemb. 1. 82.

F I N I S.

(49)

T H

S P E E C H

O F

Monfieur Zierowski,

T H E

Emperor's Embaffador

I N

P O L A N D.

*Spoken in the Royal Palace before his
Majefty of Poland, and in the Prefence
of the Princes, Noblemen and Embaf-
sadors,*

*fadors at that Court; at Tavorav
the 6th of October, 1682.*

Most Great King,

Amongst other Books,
I have hit upon that
the Life and Exploits
of Cardinal *Commendon*
who was sent to this Court by
the *Pope*, with the Quality of
extraordinary *Legate* in the Empire
of *Sigismund*, and Reign of *Henri
de Valois*: I have observed in
that it was that Cardinal's Man-
ner, Never to answer but with
an affected Silence and Contempt
to all that his Enemies could
do or say against him. With-
out doubt, in his Time, the State
of Affairs, the Customs and
Spirits, were very different from
what

what they now are ; at least a long experience has made me judge them very different ; and I know I cannot, without great disadvantage, conceal or connive at a thing that very much troubles me. I have understood that the French King's Ministers, published some dayes ago ; certain Letters, which brought, as it were, assured Testimonies, that His Imperial Majesties Envoyes only Business, with the *Ottoman* Court, was to endeavour, by all possible means, to turn the *Turkish* Armies against *Poland*.

There is no Body but sees, and your Majesty must needs perceive, how injurious this is to the Empire ; and to what end it is done. They give this out

to disunite Two Kingdoms ; both which, at this present Conjunction of Affairs, have their chief Interest in being firmly united. But the Letters took not so great an effect as they expected. The Spirits of this Court, were not so credulous as to believe them. They are too well satisfied in *Poland*, of the Piety and Affection of those of the House of *Austria* ; to think that the Emperor, my Master, gives his Embassadors such base and unworthy Commissions. There is no Body here that can doubt that his Imperial Majesty, would be as sensible of the loss of *Poland* as of *Hungary*, since it is as much his Interest to preserve the one as the other.

I come not hither, great King, to tell you what through my Aversion, I could publish upon little Rumours that have been spread among us: I bring your Majesty these things, which I can beyond all dispute, produce before the whole World, as the true Originals of Letters and Answers, which the most Christian King's Embassador, Monsieur *Du Vernay Boucauld*, who is here present, has writ to Count *Tekely*, the Head of the *Malecontents*, or received from him. These will evidently discover to your Majesty, what Affairs Monsieur *Du Vernay* has Treated about, with so much secrecie and circumspection with Count *Tekeley*; and the reason

he had so cautiously to conceal from you, the Commission he had in this Kingdom.

I humbly entreat your Majesty to remember how earnestly I intreated you, to remove the *Sieur Du Vernay* from your Court and Dominions, as a man pernicious to the Empire, and *Poland*. You would have, Great King, invincible Proofs and Testimonies of what I related; Here they are such as you will wish for, and I am perswaded they will be sufficient to make you judge the speedy departure of Monsieur *Du Vernay*, out of your Kingdom very necessary. But I fear, troubling your Majesty with a long Discourse; I pass by a thousand things which I could add; this
Me

Memorial is enough : To you I
present it with all imaginable re-
spect,

*A Memorial presented to
the King of Poland, by
Monsieur Zierowsky, the
Emperor's Resident.*

*Which was read in the Presence of
his Majesty of Poland, and be-
fore the Princes and Ministers
of his Court ; at Tavoravia,
the 6th of October, 1682.*

Since the last *Memorial*, which
I had the Honour to pre-
sent to your Majesty, I have
endeavoured, according to the
E 4 Advice

Advice of the Illustrious Lords of the Senate, to furnish my self with some piece that might evidently appear what Correspondence the *French* King's Agents have in your Kingdom with Count *Tekelsky*, Head of the *Malecontents* in *Pangary*. These wanted also to inform you, what Bargains and Agreements passed between them, which, as I said, tend to the breaking off the Peace and Treaties, that are between your Majesty and the Emperor, my Master. You could not easily be informed of it, from any but my self. I know the *French* King's Ministers daily assured your Majesty, that they had a hand in no such thing; and that we accused them

them falsely. And the French
 would no longer be suspected
 to have any ill Design against
 the *Empire*, after the Declara-
 tion the *French* King had made,
 at the raising the Blockade of
Luxemburge. His most Christian
 Majesty would inform all *Europe*,
 how he behaved himself in that
 occasion; and they were care-
 ful to carry his Declaration to
 all the Courts of the chief
 Christian Princes. The *French*
 King plausibly declares, that ha-
 ving been informed of the De-
 signs which are carrying on in
 the *East* against the *Empire*, he
 would put nothing in execution
 which might hinder his Impe-
 rial Majesty, and the most August
 House of *Austria*, from oppo-
 sing.

sing the *Turk* with all their Forces, and providing for the common good of *Christendom*.

This could by no means allow your Majesty to beleive, that the *French* were in League with the *Malecontents* and *Turks*; and that they contributed to be taking & plundering the Towns of *Hungary*; for that appeared to be quite contrary to such fair Declarations: But *God*, the Defender and Revenger of Christians, has ordered those things to fall into my hands, which I lay at the foot of your Majesties Throne; and which I lay before the Eyes of the whole World. These are the *Sieur Du Vernay's* Letters, and Correspondence with Count *Tekeley*; which you will find diametrically

trically opposite to those Declarations, so worthy the piety and generosity of the most Christian King.

I have made use of no evil practice for the obtaining these Letters: I have not, though I could have done it, so much as employed any Body to observe the *French*. And to tell you all, I got these Letters by the means of the Steward of the most Illustrious Lord *Stadnick's* Estate. The *Sieur Du Vernay*, after having long importuned the Monks of a Monastery of *St. Basil*, went also to importune the Steward, who is *Castellan* at *Premislaw*. So much he did, that he stirred up the Gentlemans anger against himself, and so consequently he became my friend,

friend, and has ever since been very favourable to my Intentions. This *Captellan*, some dayes ago, stopt certain *Hungarians* coming back from *Nimiravia*, whither they went to see the *Sieur Du Vernay*; immediately he ordered them to be brought to me, with the Letters he found about them. I presently took care to convey them to the Emperor, my Master's Territories; sending at the same time the Letters, to the end that all the World might judge, whether I had not just cause to suspect, that the *Sieur Du Vernay* exceeded his Masters orders.

Certainly, this Agent, this Minister, this Spy, this Embassador, I know not what to call him, but I mean *Monsieur Du Vernay*, has
com-

committed a great outrage against all Christendome. Against the Emperor, in forming and contriving what he has against him. Against your Majesty, in entertaining a Commerce so unworthy, so pernicious, & for so long a time, without your knowledge, and in your Kingdom, as if he had been at home. I must add, for the Interest of your Kingdom; that this Conduct has given the World occasion to believe, that the *Poland*ers were blind enough, not to see the dangers their Neighbours made them fear, and that they would themselves, drive the *Poniard* to their own Breast, in permitting the *Sieur Du Vernay* to live amongst them. His Proceeding will, without doubt, appear

F

pear

pear very injurious to the *French King*; for that Posterity may judge and believe, that the great King, *Lewis* the XIV, Authorized or commanded, what the *Sieur Du Vernay*, his Agent did in his Name.

Your Majesty will not take it ill, that we have discovered to the Assemblies at *Francfort* and *Ratisbone*; the Famous Exploits of the *French*, with the Turks and Rebels of *Hungary*, in your Kingdom, which for so many Ages has been closely united with the August House of *Austria*; and has alwayes acknowledged its own Interest, to preserve *Hungary* to the Empire, thinking it impossible for *Poland* to subsist if *Hungary* shall fall.

It

It is now a year, that the *Sieur Du Vernay* travels up and down several Parts of *Our Majesties Dominions*, on the Borders of *Hungary*. He alwayes pretends his Masters, as if we could see that *Dantzick* or *Rogiomet*, which are the Places thro' *French* come through, were not nearer and more proper to receive what Orders the *French King* would send. But he stays there to observe the nearer, the Affairs of *Hungary*: It may be also, to be in a better condition to go give Count *Tekeley* joy, and to get the reputation with him, of the progress the *Turks*, by his means, might make in that Country.

I desire your Majesty, That after you have seen the *Memorial*

I present ; and after you are convinced of all the Arts the *French* have used in ~~his~~ Kingdom, you will be pleased to order the *Sieur Du Vernay* to depart your Dominions, since he abuses his Employments to the prejudice of all Christendom ; and renders himself unworthy the protection the Law of Nations allows.

You may do it so much the more justly, great King, because the Roman Catholick Church, your Mother, esteems them as Excommunicated Persons, who side with Infidels, whether it be carrying them Arms, or treating with them.

The *Sieur Du Vernay* has drawn this upon his own head, and if he is punished according to his deserts,

serts, the most Christian King will banish his Kingdom, for exceeding his Orders, and engaging his Master's Honor & Reputation. In fine, he has committed his Villanies in the *French* King's Name, and broke his Master's word; acting in all things contrary to the observance of it, which if it should fail in the World, could be no where found but in the Mouth of a King or Prince.

I doubt not, great King, but all my pressing, reiterated and just instances, will at last take effect. The Alliances and Treaties that are between this Kingdom and the Empire, require it from your Majesty. And I also, with a most profound respect, beg to be admitted to the honour of some part of your Affections. A

A Letter from Monsieur Du
Vernay, to Count Emery
Tekeley.

My Lord,

I Received with great joy the Letters, you did me the honour to write to me, from the Camp before *Filleck*, enclosed in the Pacquets of our Embassadors at *Constantinople*; nevertheless, I was a little surprized, that you should seal them before he had seen them. I wonder also, you said nothing about the Siege of *Filleck*. However, I doubt not but that place, by this time, is in your power. Monsieur *Faygel*, I believe, knows by my last Letters, that

that I have several times endeavoured to send him, what I promised, and let him have what I have received, but I alwayes wanted an opportunity. When you send any of your people to me, order them not to come to my House but ~~at~~ night, to the end we may do our business without any bodies knowledge. But what I most earnestly desire is, that above all things, they take care not to follow the Road that goes directly from *Tavoravia* to *Nimirovia*. For here are several Polish Gentlemen, who, by the most Serene King of *Poland's* Order, search, visit, and detain all strangers that pass. The safest way, in my opinion is, that they leave *Premislaw* and *Toreslavia* on

the right hand, and follow the Road that leads to *Sandomiria*, least they be sent to enter *Nimirovia*, where I am surrounded with Spyes. I recommend the Enclosed to you; and desire you to send them according to their Directions, by the first opportunity. I will take the same care in all things, you shall be pleased to command me. I am most cordially,

Sir,

Your most zealous Servant,

Du Vernay Boucauld.

*Nimirovia, Sept.
the 22d. 1682.*

The


The Superscript^{up} was thus :

*To the most illustrious Lord,
Count Emery Telley, Lord of
Kefmark and Arve, General of the
Hungarian Army, that fights for its
Countrey.*

THE Audience being ended,
His Majesty of *Poland* said,
he was convinced of the *French*
Correspondence with the *Malecon-*
tents. He shew'd himself very
angry that the thing had been
conceal'd from him. Next day
some of the chief Officers of
his Court, had Order to go and
command the *Sieur Du Vernay*.
immediately to depart the King-
dom. He said, he would obey
his

his Majesties Order ; but that he earnestly desired those Gentlemen to give him some dayes, that he might take the Coach of *Transylvania*. On the other side, the Emperors Resident used all diligence, and with great success ; for Monsieur *Du Vernay's* Letter-carrier, called, *Kelemeschi*, returned to *Nimirovia*, before his departue. This Courier came with those whom *Tekeley* sent to the *Sieur Du Vernay*, with his Letters ; and those of his great Agent and Confident *Faygel*. These Courriers were seized, and the Letters they had intercepted. These Letters were partly writ in Cyphers. Here you will find them set down word for word.

(71)

A 

LETTER

FROM

Count Tekeley,

TO

Monsieur Du *VERNAY*.

SIR,

I Doubt not, but you have made much of Monsieur *Valentine Nemessani*, my Envoy. He has alwaies been faithful to me, and very true to my Interest. The Recommendations you gave him touching the Affairs he communicated

nicated with you; will without
 doubt, be of great Importance to
 him, with the Most Christian
 King. I am beholding to you for
 all you have done for him, and
 shall acknowledge it, as occasion
 serves: It is time I should inform
 you, of the present state of my
 Affairs. After I had taken *Cas-*
sovia, and entered some Forts a-
 bout it; I went with the Vizier
 of *Budas's* Troops, to Attack the
 Famous Fort of *Filleck*: The In-
 habitants refused, at first, to
 put themselves under my Pro-
 tection; but after a fortnights
 Seige, they came to beg I would
 admit them to Capitulate; I
 granted them what they asked;
 which was, that the Garrison,
 and what other People there was,
 should

should go out, carrying with them
 as much as they could upon their
 Backs: Then I raised the Fort,
 in sight of the Imperial Army,
 which was hard by in the Moun-
 tains. As I am now informed,
 it is marched away: and having
 sacked the Town of *Vieuxsols*,
 and other places, retires very ha-
 stily. I design to follow the Im-
 perialists, and drive them far off,
 to restore my Country to its for-
 mer Liberty. At length the Em-
 perour will be forced to yield by
 Force, what we beg as a Favour.
 Heaven has commiserated my
 Fortune indeed somewhat late;
 but I also hope, it will draw on
 a greater and more speedy Ven-
 geance. Sir, I will take care to
 inform you of all my other Af-
 Gairs,

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fairs; however I desire you al-
waies to stand my Friend. I am

Sir,

Alwaye ready to serve you,

^{le}
EMERY TEKELEY

At the Camp before Filleck
Sept. 18, 1682.

The Superscription was :

To the Most Illustrious Lord, Mon-
sieur Du Vernay Boucauld
Embassador Extraordinary from
the French King.

A Letter from *M^r Monsieur* Peter Jaigel, Governour of Cassovia: To *Monsieur* Du Vernay.

SIR,

LAST Wednesday we took and raised *Filleck*; where above a Thousand *Janizaries* were slain. Afterwards, the Vizier made all the *Hungarians* that were present, and were under the Prince of *Transilvania's* Dominion, be brought before our Illustrious Count; then all the Estates of the Upper *Hungary* being Assembled, *Monsieur Tekeley* was Proclaimed King, and confirmed in that Quality by the Great *Turk*, who

G 2

sent

sent him from the Port, a Ha
instead of a Crown, with a Stan
dard, and Scepter. After the
Ceremony, the *Count* very mo
destly refused the Title of King.
He is satisfied with that of Prince
Regent of *Hungary*: His Title
are, *Emericus Thokolius Princeps*
ac partium Regni Hungariæ Domi
nus, &c. After this Election,
the Vizier gave him the best
Troops, to pursue at the Head
of the Army, those of the Im
perielists. *Caprara* having deser
ted the Mountains, pillaged the
Towns, and abandoned the Forts
Vigles and *Zolian*, is at last re
tired, and has taken his way to
wards *Threnezin*. Sir, we had done
something more, but we have not
received what you promised us.

(77)

and without that supply, we are forced to proceed gently in our Business. Monsieur Nemessani is gone to treat of Affairs, at the French King's Court. He needs your Instructions; we have ordered him in all things, to Act to your Honour. We will very suddenly send you an Express; I beg of you for God's sake, make him up as large a Sum as you can. I alwayes remain, as I ought,

S I R,

Cassovia, Sept.
22d. 1682.

Your most obliged

Servant,

Peter Jaigel.

G 3

The

The Subscription was :

*To the most Illustrious
Lord, Monsieur Du Vernay
Boucauld, Ambassador
Extraordinary from the
French King.*

After the Emperour's Resident had the second time produced these Letters, and the dayes appointed were expired, his Majesty of *Poland* sent word to the Marquis *de Vitry*, the French Ambassador in *Poland*, to cause the *Sieur Du Vernay*, immediately to retire; that he was weary of hearing daily of his new Designs. Without doubt, he has obeyed this Order of the King of *Poland*. It

(79)

It was thought convenient
to put in the *Letters* here, in
the same manner as they were
writ, and this to satisfie such
Persons as are not content with-
out the Original.

G 4 LIT-

LITTERÆ

ABLEGATI GALLICI

DU VERNAY,

Ad primum Rebelle Ductorem

EMERICUM THOKOLIUM

Illustrissime Domine, Domine
mihi observandissime.

Scriptas ad me septima hujus-
ce Mensis ab Illustrissima Domi-
natione Vestra ex Castris ad *Fil-
leck* positis Litteras, simul cum
ad Pottam Ottomannicam Ora-
toris nostri inclusis, grato animo
accepi. Sed non sine aliquo stu-
pore, quod antequam ad ejusdem
manus

manus pervenissent, resignatæ fu-
erunt. Miror etiam, quod de

o b f i d i o n e F i

44, 2, 300, 147. 44, 280, 187,

l e c k i

152, 13, 20, 9, Illestritas Ve-
stra nihil ad me.

j a m

Spero attamen 225, 42,

sua a esse in po te s-

362, 1, 183, 232, 313, 374, 48,

t a t e

373, 374. Ex ultimis meis ad

Jaigel

Dominum 476, intelliget,

quo ti es pro mi f-

333, 375, 164, 319, 264, 48,

f o r u m f i d e m

361, 343, 22, 187, 146, 42, li-

h a b e-

berare; & quidquid 272, 107,

o-

o per ^{ca} tu m vo-
 44, 316, 211, 377, 22, 391,
 lu e ri m fed de fu-
 255, 5, 341 22, 365, 146, 189,
 i t le ^{ca} pe r occasio
 9, 49, 359, 211, 47, 303,
 fi ex fu i s,
 Aliquos 360, 156, 362, 9, 48,
 homin es ad me mi t-
 218, 164, 72, 263, 264, 29,
 te t non
 374, 29, Illustritas Vestra, 286,
 de be n t ni fi
 146, 107, 43, 49, 281, 360,
 no c te do mu m me-
 282, 3, 374, 148, 266, 22, 263,
 a m in g re di u t
 1, 22, 232, 7, 340, 147, 50, 49,
 in f ci i s om ni-
 232, 48, 119, 9, 48, 298, 281,

(83)

bu s e a fa ci a mus
110, 48, 15, 1, 18, 119, 1, 277,
ma gi s
quæ a nobis 262, 204, 48,
de fi de ra n tu
146, 360, 146, 319, 43, 377,
r. Ca ve re d be
47, 117, 389, 340, 46, 107,
n t et i am im p ri
23, 49, 165, 9, 57, 231, 45, 341
mi s ne it i ne ri
264, 48, 280, 235, 9, 280, 341,
fe f e commit ta n
359, 48, 5, 126, 373, 23,
t quo Ja va ro vi
29, 233, 225, 388, 342, 390,
a re c re Ni mi ro-
1, 340, 3, 374, 281, 264, 342,
vi am e o
390, 142, ducitur, 5. 44,
quo

quo d f u c n t per mu
 333, 14, 362, 43, 49, 316, 266,
 l ti E qui te s
 41, 375, 5, 332, 374, 48,
 Serenissimi Poloniæ Regis,
 ju f f ex p lo-
 229, 48, 362, 66, 45, 254,
 ia to re s a qui bus
 339, 376, 340, 48, 1, 332, 116,
 vi a to re s om ne
 390, 1, 376, 340, 48, 298, 280,
 s per f c ru ta n-
 48, 315, 48, 13, 343, 373, 23,
 tu r de ti ne n tu
 377, 47, 146, 375, 280, 23, 377,
 r que. ita que.
 47, 331, Existimo 246, 331,
 Secur i ta te m major
 364, 9, 373, 377, 22, 268,
 em esse P re mi s
 261, 183, 45, 340, 264, 48,
 li

li a m et Ja ro s-
 253, 1, 22, 34, 225, 342, 48,
 la vi a m ad d ex-
 251, 390, 1, 22, 72, 4, 166,
 te r am re si n qua
 374, 37, 75, 340, 213, 23, 330,
 n t ve ni en te s
 43, 39, 389, 281, 160, 374, 48,
 ad me Sa n do
 72, 263, quasi, 353, 23, 148,
 mi ri a m te ne re
 264, 341, 1, 22, 374, 280, 340,
 n t u n de Ni mi
 43, 49, 50, 43, 146, 281, 264,
 ro vi a m in g re
 342, 390, 1, 22, 232, 7, 340,
 di vi de re n tu
 147, 390, 146, 340, 23, 377,
 r Qui a ex p lo ra
 37, 332, 1, 166, 25, 254, 339,

to ri bus u n di que
 376, 341, 16, 30, 43, 147, 331,
 ci n c tu s fu m.
 119, 43, 13, 377, 48, 362, 22,
 Adjunctas Illustritati Vestrae re-
 commendo. Ut prima certe oc-
 casione trahimittere dignetur. U-
 tar ego paridiligentia in iis om-
 nibus, quæ a me desiderate po-
 terit. Cum toto animo sum, &
 maneo,

Illustritati Vestra

Paratissimus fervus,

DU VERNAY-BOUCAULD.

Nimirovia 22.

Sept. 1682.

In-

Inscriptio Tituli:

Illustrissimo Domino Comiti,
 Emerico Thokolio: Hereditario
 in Keszmark & Arva, Exercitus
 Hungarici pro Patria militantis,
 Generali, Domino, & Amico mi-
 hi Confidentissimo, Observan-
 dissimo.

LIT-

LITTERÆ
THEKELY
AD
DU VERNAY

Illustrissime Domine, mihi ob-
servantissime.

Nullus ambigo, quin Illustriss.
Dominatio Vestra Ablegatum
meum, Egregium *Valentinum Ne-*
messani, pro sincero ejusdem ha-
ctenus semper declarato erga me
affectu. & candore, favorabiliter
prosecuta sit, & negotiorum, me-
dio ipsius coram declaratorum, cur
sui, multum efficaci suæ recommen-
dati-

datione, apud Christianissimum Gal-
 liarum Regem pondus addiderit :
 quo nomine obligatum me ad re-
 ciprocationem paralis dexteritatis
 Illustriss. Dominationi Vestræ
 exhibendæ, declaro. Porro quam
 rerum faciem progressumque res
 meæ habuerint hujusque Illustriss.
 Dominationi Vestræ pro debito
 necessitudinis mutæ rescriben-
 dum censui : Nempe occupata
Cassovia, & Arcibus quam pluri-
 mis jugum subire coactis, *Buden-*
si Vezirio copiisque Turcicis aux-
 liaribus *Filekinum* Fortalitium a-
 lias famosum, nolens protectio-
 ni meæ sese subdere, post obsidi-
 onem spatio duarum hebdoma-
 darum toleratam, ad conditiones
 pacis acceptandas, supplicatur
 provolvi (Præfidiariis & cuncta

plebe eo cœcta, cum farcinulis,
 quas quivis humeris suis susten-
 tare effereque poterat, libere di-
 missis) compulsum, & conse-
 quenter dictum est, Germano
 milite in proximo circa montanas
 obertante, & hæc conniventibus
 oculis intuentē, qui impar viri-
 bus ad resistendum, se ex mon-
 tanis civitatibus (uti rumor est
 recenter allatus) proripuit, &
 expilata civitate *Vetero-Solienſi*,
 aliisque locis, regressum præcipi-
 tare dicitur, quocum fortunæ a-
 leam subire animus est, nec præ-
 termittitur occasio eundem pro-
 fligandi, Patriamque hanc in
 tranquillum statum pristinae li-
 bertatis reponendi, ut quæ Cæsar
 suppliciter rogatus remittere nol-
 uit, inventus cedere cogatur, Ne-
 mesi

mesi Divina sortis mæ miserata
 fero quidem, et eo gravius ultio-
 nis pœnas repetente. Quid post
 hac rerum gerendarum occurrerit
 genuine Illustriss. Dominationi
 Vestram informare haud
 prætermittam. Me decætero be-
 nevolentia ejusdem recommen-
 dans, maneo.

*Illustrissimæ Dominationi
 Vestræ,*

Dat. ex Castris Hungariris ad

Filleck positis die 18. Sept. 1682.

Ad officia paratus,

EMERICUS THEKELI

(92)

Inscriptio Illustrissimo Domi-
no Du Vernay Boucauld, Chri-
stianissimi Regis Galliarum Lega-
to Extraordinario, mihi obler-
vandissimo.

LITTERÆ
PETRI JAIGEL,
Commendantis Cassoviensis ad
DU VERNAY.

Illustrissime Domine mihi co-
lendissime.

Præterito die Mercurii, occu-
pato & deleto Fortalitio *Filleck*,
ubi

ubi plusquam mille Ienizzarones
 perierunt, post hæc primum om-
 nibus Hungaris, qui penes Prin-
 cipem Transylvaniæ fuerant, ad
 Dominum Comitem per Vezir-
 um pulsus, cum sua solemnitate,
 præsentibus Comitibus,
 & universis Status Regni Hun-
 gariæ Superioris est in Regem e-
 lectus, & a Turca confirmatus,
 elevatusque Princeps Comes, cui
 a Porta pileus, loco Coronæ ob-
 latus, item Vexillum & Scept-
 rum: qui finita electione, recus-
 avit se uti titulo Regis, sed titulo
 Principis, cujus titulus est talis:
Emericus Thokoli Princeps, ac
Partium Regni Hungariæ Domi-
nus, &c. Finitis his, selectam
 militiam Vezirus dedit Domino
 Comiti, ut fugientem Exercitum
 Ger-

Germanicum prosequeretur Princeps noster. *Caprara* deprædatis montanis civitatibus, derelictis Fortalitiis *Vigles* & *Zolian*, discessit & abiit versus *Ihrenesin*. Illustriss. Ille mine & majora facere potuissemus, sed quia videmus Vestræ Illustritatis

maxim a pro mi f fa
267, 1, 319, 264, 48, 359,
non adimpleri, & hic carentes
mediis, mitius debemus

Nemessani a bi vi
agere. 466, 1, 108, 390,
t ad Regem Galliae.

29, 72, 420, Necel-
sum est, ut Vestra Illustritas op-
time ibi recommendet negotia
nostra, commissum est ipsi ut
omnia ibi agat cum

honor

(75)

honor e Illtris Vra.

219, 15, 438,

Brevi

ad

mittemus expressum

72,

Illustr. Vestram in Ja ro

438, 232, 225, 338,

s l o

48, 21, 24, Rcgo per amo-
mi t ta t

rem Dei 264, 29, 273, 29,

ho ne s ta m

215, 280, 48, 373, 22. Quo-

tam. Ego interea sum semper,
& maneo quisquis debeo esse, &

Illustritatis Vestrae

Servus obligantissimus

PETRUS JAIGEL.

4 6 7

Cassovia 22 Sept. 1682.

Inscrip.

Inscriptio : Illustrissimo Domi-
no *Du Verney Boucauld*, Christi-
anissimi Regis Galliarum Lega-
to Extraordinario, mihi Colen-
dissimo.

F I N.

cius Paneg

E R U

CONTRA

IR C

Autumno Mense

*ralitate Summi Pontificis Innocen
Industria Augustissimi Imperatoris
cite Johannis III. Regis Poloni
& Magnanimitate Maximilani I
re Johannis Georgii III. Ducis El
i Ducis Lotharingæ in Castris.
is Starembergi in Muris
Unitis deniq. Viribus*

A
 Panegyrick Mercury
 UPON THE
 SUCCESSES
 AGAINST THE
 TURKS,
 In the *Autumn*, 1683.

BY the Goodness and Bounty of Pope *Innocent* the XI.
 By the Councils and Industry of the most August Emperor, *Leopold* the I.
 By the Good Fortune and Dispatch of *John* the III. King of *Poland*.
 By the Truth and Bravery of *Maximilian*, Electoral-Duke of *Bavaria*.
 By the Generosity and Courage of *John George* the III. Electoral-Duke of *Saxony*.
 By the Vigilance of *Charles*, Duke of *Lorrain*, in the Field.
 By the Constancy of *Ernestus*, Count *Staremburg*, within the Walls.

In fine, By the Joint Force
 Of the Fighting Layety, and the Praying Priesthood.
 By an admirable Agreement of All in the Best Cause.

With the Aids of CHRIST.
 Without the Reinforcements of the most Christian Prince.

Against the Anti-Christian,
VIENNA stands Delivered;
 The *Turkish* Power staggers;
 The Fortune of Rebellion falls;
 The Gate of *Gran* is Open'd;

Austria shines after its Fires, and triumphs after Fields of Blood;
 For whom *GOD* alwayes employs Wonders
 Against the Councils of the *Ottoman* and *French*.

Dread therefore, ye Enemies, *GOD* Fighting for *Leopold*!
 Love, ye Subjects, *Leopold*, Fighting for *GOD*!

Utter Ruine be your Hope, ye Rebels!
 Entire Victory yours, our Loyal Friends!

For,
 Let Heaven, and Earth, and Hell be moved,
 In the End,
 The Good CAUSE is Crowned.

Mercurius Panegyricus,
R E R U M
CONTRA
TURCAS,

Gestarum Autumno Mense, Anno, 1683.

S *Antitate & Liberalitate Summi Pontificis Innocentii XI.*
Consilio & Industria Augustissimi Imperatoris Leopoldi I.
Felicitate & Velocitate Johannis III. Regis Poloniae.
Fidelitate & Magnanimitate Maximiliani Ducis Electoris Bavariae.
Generositate & Fortitudine Johannis Georgii III. Ducis Electoris Saxoniae.
Vigilantia Caroli Ducis Lotharingiae in Castris.
Constantia Ernesti Comitis Staremburgi in Muris
Unitis deniq; Viribus
Pugnantis Imperii, & Orantis Sacerdotii;
Admiranda omnium Concordia in optima Causa,
Cum adjutono CHRISI.
Sine auxilio Christianissimi.
Contra Anti-Christianum.
Stat liberata VIENNA.
Vocillat Potentia TURCIS.
Cadit Rebellionis Fortuna;
Patet Strigonii Forta;
Splendet post Incendia, & a Cladibus felix triumphat Austria;
Pro qua DEUS semper facit Mirabilia
Contra TURCARUM & GALLORUM Consilia.
Timete igitur, Hostes, pugnantem pro LEOPOLDO DEUM;
Amate subditi, pugnantem pro DEO LEOPOLDUM:
Cladem ultimam expectate, Rebelles
Victoriam plenam sperate, Fideles:
Nam
Celum & Terra, & Acheron moveatur,
Tandem
Bona CAUSA triumphat.

tyricus,

n

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d

M

AS.

, Anno, 1683.

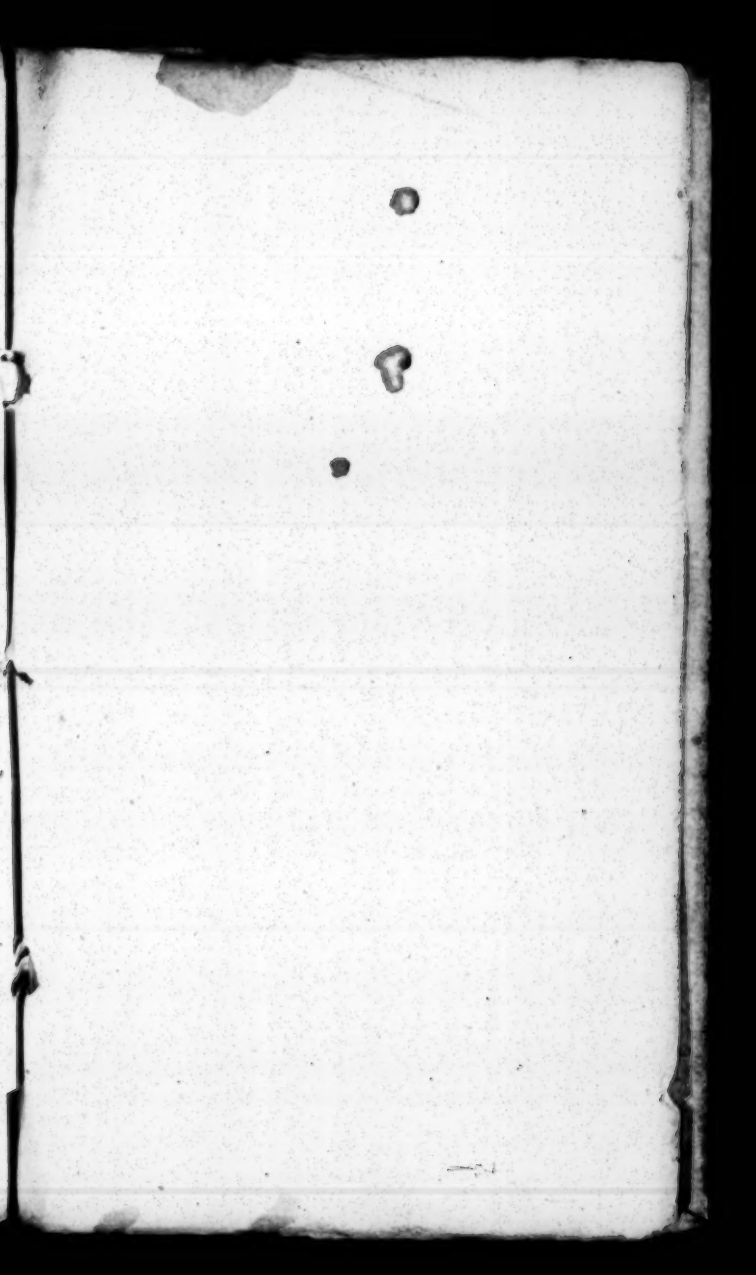
tii XI.

Leopoldi I.

æ.

Ducis Electoris Bavariae.

ectoris Saxoniae.



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